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四六级考试名师助学

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PREFACE

中国进入 宰制,人才的竞争如火如荼,职场厮杀的硝烟过早地笼罩在高校恬静的天空。枕戈待旦的莘莘学子在认证的路上,首先必须攻破的就是四六级考试。为此,大家都在奋斗着,也都在寻找一种出奇制胜的秘笈。

作为最早从事四六级考试辅导类图书的出版人,四六级考试走过了 15 年,我们的出版事业也就走过了 15 年。15 年的备考风风雨雨,我们与四六级考生休戚相关。为了更好地为广大考生服务,我们研究考试,拜访四六级主考的权威人士;我们走访名师,与考生和应试高手座谈。所有这些心经和要点最终都体现在大工版的四六级考试辅导类图书中。大工版的四六级图书伴随着一代又一代的天之骄子鏖战考场,攻破四六级考试的堡垒。然而今天的四六级考试更加成熟,考生的素质在提高,要求备考辅导类图书也必须更有的放矢。带着困难和美好的愿望,我们再次走入备考的实际中。通过接触一线的辅导教师,我们收获颇丰,再次认识到名师在备考中的作用。

前

言



PREFACE

“师者，所以传道、授业、解惑也。”

自古就有“名师出高徒”的说法……能够拜师于名人之下，对每位学子来说，都将是受益匪浅的好事，但这是可遇而不可求的，那么同时拥有多位名师的指点更是可望而不可及的了。作为出版者，我们的使命就是想读者之所想，急读者之所急。学子们想做而做不到的事情，我们可以做到。我们为考生精心挑选辅导名师，他们拥有丰富的教学和备考辅导经验，直接参加到四六级考试的命题和阅卷工作，洞察四六级考试命题的内在规律，掌握大学英语核心知识点和四六级考试典型考点的精髓，他们能够点石成金：

▶“我们所做的工作绝不是对以往所学的知识点的简单重复，而是更多地考虑到四六级考试的最新动态和要求，更加紧密地贴近考试，为广大考生提供一条应试成功的捷径……”——备考辅导的名师如是说。

这对考生来说，真可谓是：

“山重水复疑无路，柳暗花明又一村。”

为此，我们组织全国四六级考试通过率较高的备考一线教师，总结考试的核心考点，我们与广大的考生



直接接触 ,搜集备考中的问题。把成系统成体系的知识点细化分解 ,直接与每个考题结合 ,直接解决考生最细微的问题。

本丛书的突出特色

覆盖面四六级 ,知识点的讲解与考试紧密接轨。

本书的第一部分是“四六级考试核心知识点解读”。把大学英语教学中的知识点和考试中的核心考点结合起来 ,按照考试的命题形式和知识点在考试中出现的频率对知识点进行重点回顾 ,同时结合经典例题消化知识 ,加深理解。

圆讲解形式独特 ,可读性强。

为方便考生理解和掌握四六级考试的核心知识点 ,本套丛书摒弃了以往图书采取的类似讲义写作的方法 ,采用了一问一答的写作方法 ,把每个核心知识点的内容与考试中会遇到的每个问题结合起来写作。在给出知识框架的概念的同时 ,对问题的分析落到实处 ,增加了图书的可读性和可操作性。

PREFACE

猿猴题科学,注释讲解详细到位。

按照大纲要求设题,保证模拟的效度和信度。根据每种题型的特点和考生要求,设计注释的层次,以满足广大考生的实际需求。

《四六级考试名师助学》丛书凝结了四六级备考辅导的名师们的心血,是他们多年来心智的结晶,为四六级考生量身打造,绝非朝夕之间的拼凑。如果广大考生能借此套丛书通达考路,登顶揽胜,我们便可聊以自慰。

《四级模拟试题详解》由于风军、辛敏裕主编,编写人员还有:刘祚为、张雅萍、时敏、李尚萍、赵虹、赵霞。

猿猴年 猿月



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Test One

孕[刻]成[] 蕴[] 藻[] 蚤[] 悦[] 皂[] 责[] 孽[] 孽[] 译[] 蚤[] (园[] 皂[] 蚤[] 悦[] 藻[])

奈[] 孽[] 藻[] 皂[] 粤

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 精[] 燥[] 燥[] 藻[]

耘[] 皂[] 责[] 藻[] 再[] 则[] 管[] 管[] 藻[] 藻[]

再[] 则[] 管[] 管[] 藻[] 藻[] A) At the office 援

B) In the waiting room 援

C) At the airport 援

D) In a restaurant 援

云[] 燥[] 燥[] 藻[] 则[] 管[] 管[] 藻[] 皂[] 葬[] 捺[] 藻[] 藻[] 则[] 管[] 管[] 藻[] 藻[] 管[] 藻[] 则[] 成[] 则[] 管[] 管[]
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奈[] 皂[] 责[] 藻[] 粤[] 则[] 管[] 管[] 藻[] 藻[] [] 月[] [] 悦[] [] 阅[]

员[] 藻[] He understands the system 援

B) He has no use for it 援

C) He has to do some calculations 援

- D)He wants to know how to operate the CD player 援
圆缘)The man bought the woman some apples 援
B)The man will get hungry soon 援
C)The woman is also ready for dinner 援
D)The woman wants to buy some apples for lunch 援
猿缘)Board the train 援 B)Have breakfast 援
C)Send a postcard 援 D)Change his departure time 援
源缘)She is tired of losing 援
B)She doesn 't want to disappoint her family 援
C)She wants to win the race 援
D)Her sister is waiting for her 援
缘缘)The machine works like that fast one 援
B)The machine might not be turned on 援
C)The woman should change machines 援
D)The woman might be charged for the check 援
远缘)She doesn 't spend enough time studying 援
B)She doesn 't think the weather is nice 援
C)She 'd prefer not to walk to class 援
D)She has little time for outdoor activities 援
苑缘)He persuaded the man not to take the course 援
B)He convinced the man to apply to graduate school 援
C)He advised the man to take that course 援
D)He didn 't want to talk with the man 援
愿缘)He 's a very popular teacher 援
B)He assigns too much work 援
C)He only teaches one class 援
D)He wants to change the class schedule 援
怨缘)He dislikes movies 援
B)He has his plans for the evening 援

Although they have voracious appetites, eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become quiescent and live at a low metabolic rate—feeding sparingly or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. **援** If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence. **援**

But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. **援** Its major enemies are fish and crabs, when attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. **援** It also casts off attached structures such as tentacles. **援** The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself if it is attacked or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted. **援**

圆 **援** What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The reason for the sea cucumber's name **援**
- B) What makes the sea cucumber unusual **援**
- C) How to identify the sea cucumber **援**
- D) Places where the sea cucumber can be found **援**

圆 **援** The words "this faculty" in the last sentence of paragraph 1 refer to the sea cucumber's ability to _____. **援**

- A) Squeeze into crevices
- B) Devour all available food in a short time
- C) Suck up mud or sand
- D) Live at a low metabolic rate

圆 **援** The fourth paragraph of the passage primarily discusses _____. **援**

- A) The reproduction of the sea cucumbers
- B) The food sources of sea cucumbers
- C) The eating habits of sea cucumbers
- D) Threats to the sea cucumbers' existence

10. Which of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author the most?

- A) What it does when threatened 援
- B) Where it lives 援
- C) How it hides from predators 援
- D) What it eats 援

11. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumbers?

- A) They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli 援
- B) They are almost useless 援
- C) They require group cooperation 援
- D) They are similar to those of most sea creatures 援

12. 选择正确答案

13. 选择正确答案

When Jules Verne wrote *Journey to the center of the Earth* in 1873, there were many conflicting theories about the nature of the Earth's interior. Some geologists thought that it contained a highly compressed ball of incandescent gas while others suspected that it consisted of separate shells, each made of a different material. Today, well over a century later, there is still little direct evidence of what lies beneath our feet. Most of our knowledge of the Earth's interior comes not from mines or boreholes, but from the study of seismic waves—powerful pulses of energy released by earthquakes.

The way that seismic waves travel shows that the Earth's interior is far from uniform. The continents and the seabed are formed by the crust—a thin sphere of relatively light, solid rock. Beneath the crust lies the mantle, a very different layer that extends approximately half way to the Earth's center. Here the rock is the subject of a battle between increasing heat and growing pressure.

years, however, interest in x-ray microscope has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of x-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

The new x-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times; others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three-dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, x-ray microscopy enables specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the x-rays used, soft x-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. Rather, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement those performed with light and electron-based instruments.

猴猴 What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The detail seen through a microscope 援
- B) Sources of illumination for microscope 援
- C) A new kind of microscopic techniques 援
- D) Outdated microscopic techniques 援

猴猴 According to the passage, the invention of the visible light microscope allowed scientists to _____ 援

- A) see viruses directly
- B) develop the electron microscope later on

